terested in Making Homes

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners .-- Queries and Answers

#### THE MARE AND COLT AT WEANING TIME

and handling.

From four to six months is the usual age at which the colt should be | was



most cases this is the proper range of age for weaning.

However, if the mare has been rebred and is thought to be pregnant, the colt should not be allowed to suckle over four or five months at the farthest, as the composition of the milk begins to change at this period, and will wield a deteriorating effect on the health of the suckling colt, at the same time tending to rob the colt in foal of the nourishment that should be transmitted to it, while the complications caused by these unfavorable conditions also detract from the health of the mare.

In weaning the cat, one must beguided partly by the amount of milk produced by the mare; her adaptability to dry up quickly and properly, without damage to the udder.

These are the points that should begiven special attention in connection with handling the mare and while some carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The latter group makes up the bulk of the dry substance of plants, or 90 to 99 parts out of 190. The element nitrogen can be given an intermediate place between the two groups, because the original source of the soil nitrogen is in the air. Also certain kinds of plants, the legumes, are able to utilize atmospheric nitrogen, though this is done indirectly, through the nodule-forming bacteria found in their roots.

To the farmer the discovery of the elements that plants must have meant much, for as long as they were unknown there was no way to tell exactly what could be used to help make poor land rich. Since this knowledge was obtained the world has been searched for minerals that supply these elements; soils have been analyzed to find out how much of each they contain; and it is now possible to take almost any soil and make it fertile.

Of the seven soil elements mentioned, only four have been found to be

respect, let the colt suck only at night and in the morning for two days, then allow it to suck only once a day for a couple of days. Next, let it suck every other day for four days, then shut it away from the mare, permanently.

At this time the mare should be milked three times a day, or oftener, "new" and "old" land lies in the content of pitches and between and between and old and lies in the content of pitches and between and old and lies in the content of pitches and between and old and lies in the content of pitches and between and old and lies in the content of pitches and between and old and lies in the content of pitches and between and old and lies in the content of pitches.

cure much milk. The object is simply to make the weaning gradual for both dam and colt, and to keep the fever and heat sucked out of the

udder.

After the colt has been permanently removed from the mare her teats and udder should be given a thin coating of home-made soap, which will assist in the drying-up process and also prevent inflammation of the teats and udder. Again, if the colt should chance to break out and get with the mare, the soap would not be at all inviting for it to take hold of, and is apt to prevent it from sucking.

Right here we may mention the importance of making sure that the mare and colt do not get together coats after the weaning once is be-

Sometimes worms will trouble the weaning colt, and for these we find a teaspoonful of common soda, given



once a day in its feed to be an effec-

gotten their former relations.

#### PRINCIPLES OF FERTILITY

Plants need food of different kinds. ery much as do animals. That is, Of course, there are excep- get not only food enough to satisfy



in proper amount the elements needed to renew all parts of the body. In like manner, plants, to be well nour-ished, require an abundance of each of a number of elements. The elements found in the soil which

These are the points that should be given special attention in connection with handling the mare, and while some will require several days of gradual separation from the celt before the weaning is made permanent, most dams will stand the more sudden weaning.

To guard against mistakes in this soil, and which generally make the difference between a rich and a poor soil, to far as plant food is concerned. To guard against mistakes in this soil, so far as plant food is concerned spect, let the colt suck only at night. These four elements are nitrogen

milked three times a day, or oftener, "new" and "old" land lies in the conif necessary. Milk her just before the
colt sucks every time.

It is not intended that the colt sein poor soil.



Potash and lime.

Co-operation.

Co-operation is the working together of a number of persons for some common end. In agriculture, it means the organization of farmers for the transaction of business pertaining to farming. Its purpose is to do jointly what cannot be tone as economically or as well by individuals.

Its success depends upon several factors. A. sufficient amount of business is essential. The co-operators should live near enough together to have a community interest and personal acquaintance. The business transacted should be simple in nature, free from any great degree of speculation and or vital importance or convenience to the co-operators. Lovalty to the organization and an intelligent spirit of co-operation are fundamental. Leadership and harmony are essential and minor differences among co-operators must be subordinated to the common good.

nce a day in its feed to be an effective remedy.

It is essential that the colt be turned to pasture as soon as possible, since the grass and exercise are more conductive to maintaining its good health than the stall confinement, and this usually can be done after two or three days, after the colt has quieted down and there is no danger of its running into the wire or worryling after the mare.

Practically the same management should be applied to the mare, except that she ought to be worked lightly and fed mostly on roughings and outs, in order to discourage the formation of milk in her system and aid in drying her up.

It is not advisable, however, to turn the mare and the colt in adjoining pastures till they seem to be entirely reconsiled to the new order of things, as they are liable to get into the wire by attempting to reach one another, and they should not be turned into the same pasture till one is quite sure that the weaning is complete and that both mare and colt have forgotten their former relations.

Have a community interest and personal acquaintance. The business transacted should be simple in nature, free from any great degree of speculation and of vital importance or convenience to the co-operators. Lovality to the organization and an intelligent spiril of co-operation are fundamental Leadership and harmony are essential and minor differences among co-operators man good

The failure of farmers to study and practice co-operation is the chief cause of these excessive middle profits. It is essential that farmers should sell their own produce to the consumer, but it is essential that farmers should sell their own produce to the consumer with reasonable charge for distribution, agencies of their own. Until they do this, producer and consumer will both be fleeced.

A Remedy for Plum Aphis.

Thirty pounds of naphrialene, and nine parts of water, Spray before the buds swell.

will readily mix. Use eighteen pound of the stock solution to 100 gallons of water. Spray before the buds swell.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION THROUGH QUESTION BOX

Crops Present and in Prospect. G. L. C., Hanover County: "My cow crimson clover on the stubble. Would you advise me to cut them now and thus get my clover sown earlier, or allow them to stand till the proper stage and then cut? They are only about twelve to fifteen inches high

Allow the cowpens to stand and get the full growth, unless danger of early frost compels you to cut earlier. The present rains should nearly double the yield if your land is fairly good. As a rule do not sacrifice a crop made business or nearly so for one in prospect.

The Aster Bug.

Mrs. J. M. B., Culpeper County:
"Beetles in large numbers attack my
asters." They destroy all they attack.
I send you a specimen in a box. Please
let me know if there is any way to
check or destroy them?"

The specimens sent represent the
aster bug, so-called, or black blister
hastle (Enleanta neanwaylanica). It is

may be used as a remedy, and if the insects are numerous, the application should be made repeatedly. This, with other species of blister beetles, has a habit of travelling along rows of vegetables, whence the name of "army" theetle, which has recently been best of effort and craftiness to outwit insects and diseases.

If you wish to filt cracks in walls, or nail holes which pictures have been removed, take plaster paris and mix there parts of it with one part flourbeetle, which has recently been best of effort and craftiness to outwit insects and diseases.

Cleaning-Up Processes.

C. E. H., Brunswick County: "Can you tell me how to clean an extensive driveway and area surrounding residence of grass and weeds where no vegetation is desired, by the applications of chemicals if practicable?"

A weedy driveway having such plants as blue grass, crab grass, herds grass, plantain, clover and dandelion could be almost cleaned by treating with one of the following substances, the amounts being given on a basis of one square rod:

The farm should have as many modern comforts as possible, such as better lights, better heating system, comfortable furniture and home furnishings.

Pick all fruit by hand after it is well colored and fully matured, but before it becomes soft. In removing the fruit from the tree be very careful not to break or injure the spurs or branches.

Never send the horses to the field to work with the grime of the day be-

One-fourth pound of commercial arsenite of soda dissolved in six gallons of water, twenty-two pounds of common, coarse salt dissolved in nine gallons of water, or one gallon of fuel In del

proximately 12 cents per square red, or \$20 per acre, for the material. In the experiments the results with com-mon salt have been somewhat erratic. It is also said to have an injurious

treated, and the cost is, therefore, not a consideration, salt should be used in larger quantities, dissolving it at the rate of one pound to one and one-half quarts of water. All applications should be made when there is no pros-

Should be made when there is no prospect of rain for twenty-four hours.

Cabbage and Nitrate of Soda.

R. W. H., Caroline County:

"I have been told that to dig small holes near late cabbage in my garden and put in a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda will increase the size and hasten their maturity. Should this be done when the ground is wet so that the nitrate of soda will be dissolved, or not?"

The nitrate of soda should be scartered all around the plants. This should all ways be done before rain. Nitrate of soda will be plants about their food only in solution. Wet ground would not dissolve the nitrate of soda sufficiently, and placing it in a hole near the plants is not a good way for other reasons. You should not work nor walk on your ground while it is wet.

Nitrate of Soda and Hay.

C. B. S., Goochland County:

"An old meadow that has not been properly fertilized received an application of nitrate of soda and shows very marked results. Can I continue these applications and make profitable creevies made by the department and in materially to the effectiveness of his."

While the first application of nitrate of soda may show these marked results, it is not by any means safe to conclude the short of the cotton trade of the week traders were able to get a good defective substance for treating the breeding places. About half a pound of borax-treative grantless to the manure, and the plants is not a good way for other reasons. You should not work nor walk on your ground while it is wet.

Nitrate of Soda and Hay.

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#### BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

Two few farmers produce the tions consumed by their poultry.

As soon as a chicken gets sick move it from the rest of the flock.

Preserve the surplus fruit by can-

A sudden cold wind or a light show-

Efficiency is the watchword of today. Make it a motto in your poultry

iris, are among the best of hardy flowering plants for the adornment of the farm home surroundings.

form to the ideals of mankind re-quires the best of effort and craftiness

The farm should have as many mod-

to work with the grime of the day be-fore on them. Give them as good a

In delivering goods your personal appearance and the character of your outfit will tell decidedly upon your business.

Grain should not be made the sole feed of the laying hens, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

Alfalfa is the richest legume. It is the best of the leguminous crops for hay and the best of the soil improv-ers. Once established it lasts for years and produces a greater tonnage than any other hay crop.

Manure make and colt do not get together gain after the wenning once is because the make at the much more did not get together gain after the wenning once is because the make it much more did not get together gain after the wenning once is because the make it much more did not gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the make it much more did not gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning of the gain after the wenning the gain after the wenning of the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because the wenning once is because the wenning the gain after the wenning once is because there are gain after the wenning the gain after through the after through the gain after the gain after the gain after the development of state and the gain the ck, tain these bacteris it can only make this use of the soil supply of nitrogen, like other plants, such as corn or wheat. Thus the proper bacteria must be supplied before a legume can be grown successfully.

Poultry and Fruit.

The chief soil constituents which are well known to decrease under usual cultivation is humus, as the dark-colored organic substances at the dark-colored organic substances but they need plenty of recome soil. Plum trees are very good in eating insects that are which result from the decay of vegetable matter in the soil is not apt to be over-estimated, for the humus, as produced from it increases the water-abiling capacity of the soil and improves the texture, so that the soil is mortance in connection with different kinds of necessary bacteria is very great.

## Notice!

This Company solicits the deposit of idle funds awaiting investment, personal and savings accounts, and allows 3% interest on balances.

Such accounts are subject to check in the usual

## Virginia Trust Co.

1106 East Main Street,

Richmond, Va.

Our Own Resources, - - - \$2,700,000,00 Investments Held in Trust, - -\$5,000,000,00

Established 1892.

RECORD-BREAKING ACREAGE IN WINTER WHEAT PROBABLE

Not Likely This Will Be Much of a Factor While Conditions Continue to Be Abnormal.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, September 27.—That there will be a record-breaking acreage sown to winter wheat this senson seems a certainty. Whether or not the efforts of the farmers will result in the expected bumper crop next summer cannot be foretold, and this will not be a factor this year. Up to date, the trade has not been inclined to pay much attention to the increased acreage, and it is not likely that this will be much of a factor while conditions continue to be abnormal. It is true that war influences at the present mothat war influences at the present mo-ment have become stale, but this is due to a large extent to the fact that neither the allies nor the Germans have scored any decisive victory to date. The lack of outside interest at present can be laid to the general public disappointment in the action of the war news on the market. It will take some big event in Europe or an enormous export demand to bring back outside interest. side Interest.

Last week saw a letting down in the

Last week saw a letting down in the movement of wheat from the country, the receipts at primary markets totaling 17,730,000 bushels, compared with 19,552,000 bushels the preceding week, and 11,122,000 bushels the corresponding week last year. Reports from the Southwest declare that at the present price of wheat, farmers are getting from 80 to 85 cents for their grain, and that they are not disposed to sell at this figure, having had a taste of dollar wheat. The price consideration is also a factor in the decreased marketing in the Northwest, aithough the supply in this territory is small compared with that of winter wheat, and there are more drawbacks here against early selling.

Country elevators report heavy taking out of storage tickets against grain, but say that there may be more inclination to sell around November 1, when many farm notes become due. The corn trade has fallen into a rut, from which it appears unable to extricate itself. Many bullish theories are advanced, and the market apparently in a healthy position, but there is lack of speculative interest, and the heavy tone in wheat is naturally depressing.

Weather conditions over the belt recently have here for the country washing down at Byrd Park, it walking distance of the ween the processing to the country washing down at the preceding with the country of the series of speculative interest, and the heavy tone in wheat is naturally depressing.

tone in wheat is naturally depressing, ground at Byrd Park, it is in easy Weather conditions over the belt recently have been fine for curing and dence district, convenient to all car

very little corn for sale.

Heavy sales of oats were made for export last week, and the fact that foreign countries are now taking liberal loss of feed barley indicates the countries are now taking liberal loss of feed barley indicates the countries are now taking liberal loss of feeding grains there.

The country has lines, only fitteen minutes from Fitting and Main Streets.

Catalogue by mail or at book stores. Principal at 1518 West Avenue. 'Phone Madison 174.

eral loss of feed barley indicates the argent need of feeding grains there. There was more competition from Canada. In the meantime, speculative interest in oats has died down.

A decreased interest was also noted in hog product futures last week, but expectations are for a much improved business after the first of next month. Lard stocks are expectable. or, but nothing very encouraging sald regarding the trade in cash

#### NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

\$3.75-ROUND TRIP-\$3.75

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Wood's Seeds Fall is the best time of the year

#### Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

It comes up quickly, makes a beautiful green lawn during the fall, winter and spring, and gets thickly set before the warm, dry weather of summer comes on.

"Special Lawn Circular," just issued, telling how to prepare and secure a beautiful green, velvety lawn all the year round. "Special Lawn Circular" and "Descriptive Fall Catalogue," mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalog tells all about Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies and other Flowering Buibs, and all Seeds, for Fall planting.

SCHOOLS.

#### Richmond Academy New Location on Broad Street, Bet.

Ryland and Lombardy. Thirteenth Session Begins Thursday, September 17.

Building unexcelled; able faculty of six men and one lady; large cam-pus; separate playgrounds for small Primary Department for Boys Seven

Years of Age. The Dean is at his office in the Academy Building. Telephone Randolph 1589.

WILLIAM L. PRINCE, Dean.

SCHOOLS

Jean G. Trigg

VOICE SPECIALIST. Studio-8 North Laurel St. Opens Friday, October 2. Apply by letter to above address, or Petersburg, Va.

#### The Virginia Randolph Ellett School

OPENS SEPTEMBER 24.

posite Mobroe Pa. a. 1: is. Laurel St.
(Nihnber pupils limited.)

Beginning with the House of Childhood (Montessori Mothod), and continuing through preparatory work to college entrance. Bryn Mawr examinations in May. Certificates admit to Vassar, Miss Cogan received Madame Montessori Diploma. Miss Maria Blair will lecture twice a week. Twenty experienced teachers, French or German to little kirls. No extras. Address Miss ELLETT, 14 N. Laurei St. For Information or catalogue, address MR, MUGH

## McGuire's University School

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA. LOWER SCHOOL FOR LITTLE

The fiftieth session will open September 17, 1914, in the new schoolhouse adjoining William Byrd Park, equipped with the most approved, modern single desks and furniture, is heated and ventilated by the "American System," the system most chitects and sanitary engineers.

The location of the school is unsurpassed. Opposite the public playripeing the crop, but the country has lines, only fifteen minutes from Fifth

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RALLROADS

#### Richmond & Petersburg Electric Ry

Richmond & Chesapeake Eay Railway Company SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE APRIL 14, 1914,

Superseding Schedule of May 30, 1912,

Trains leave Richmond B\*5:50 A. Ma, '7 A. M., IB A. M., 0 A. M., \*10 A. M., 11 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 P. M., 3 P. M., B4 P. M., 3 P. M., B4 P. M., 5:20 P. M., 6:20 P. M., 7:10 P. M., B8 P. M., 50 P. M., 10 P. M., 11:45 P. M., 'Trains leave Ashland '5:50 A. M., H\*7 A. M., 8 A. M., B0 A. M., 10 A. M., \*11 A. M., \*12 noon, \*\*1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., B5:20 P. M., 6:20 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 4 P. M., B5:20 P. M., 5:20 P. M., 7:11 P. M., 4 P. M., B5:20 P. M., B1 P. M., S1 P. M., 11 P. M. Carries baggare. SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE APRIL 14

RAILROADS

Richmond, Fredericksb'g & Potomac R. R. TO AND FROM WASH. NGTON AND BEYOND. Leave Richmond | Arrive Richmond \*5.40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*7.50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*6.05 A.M. Main St. Sta. \*11.25 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 A.M. Main St. Sta. \*11.25 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*10.25 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*10.25 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*10.25 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*6.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*6.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*6.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*8.50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*6.16 P.M. Elba Station.\*10.35 P.M. Fain St. Sta. \*6.16 P.M. Main St. Sta. \*12.30 by Byrd St. Sta. \*6.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd St. Sta. \*8.20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. \*12.40 by Byrd

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS-WEEKDAYS.

\*Daily. †Weekdayr. †Sundays only. All trains to or from Byrd Street Station atop at Elba. Time of arrivals and departures not guaranteed. Read the cigns.

Norfolk & Western Railway

### OPPOSITE WILLIAM BYRD PARK, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Richmond & Rappahannock River Railway Company

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Three Million Dollars

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WE INVITE YOUR SCRUTINY AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

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## Salary Stopped---

NOTHING LEFT but an automobile, a widow,

(We put the machine first because he seems to have put that first.) Cost and up-keep of car would have paid for TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS life insurance.

#### Was he wise? Life Insurance Company of Virginia

Organized 1871.

The OLDEST, the LARGEST, the STRONGEST Southern Life Insurance Company.

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